

D-5422 (c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5422(C)-6
Date 13, 7, 42

Foreign Affairs Station. File No. Date 8-7-42.

SUBJECT: Re attached notification from the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle, dated 5-7-42.

With reference to the attached NOTIFICATION in the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle published on the 5-7-42, calling all independent Trade Organizations, Firms, Agents Chief-tenants ect., to register by Order of the Japanese Authorities with the International Committee (I.C.) 20 Nanking Road, the undersigned ascertained that such order had been issued by the Imperial Japanese Naval Authorities in respect of Jewish Refugees from Central-Europe and the cause for such registration has not be disclosed.

Translation attached.

E. Garrison
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section.

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8/7/42

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Translation attached.

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Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section.

Translation from Shanghai Jewish Chronicle, dated 5-7-42.

By order of the Japanese authorities **all** independent trade organizations, firms, agents, chieftennants, doing trade through hiring out rooms, workmen and owners of restaurants, taverns and inns must register with the I.C. (International Committee) 20 Nanking Road (middle floor) between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. in the next 14 days from to-day. A registration certificate will be issued.

(signed) I.C. ORGANIZATION.

Robert Peritz.

Shanghai 5th of July 1942.

AUF BEFEHL
der japanischen Behoerden haben
sich saemtliche selbstaendigen
Gewerbetreibenden, Firmen,
Agenten, Hauspaechter, ge-
werbsmaessige Vermieter, Hand-
werker und Gasthausbesitzer in
das Handelsregister des J. C.,
20 Nanking Road (Zwischenstock)
in der Zeit von 9—1 Uhr inner-
halb der naechsten 14 Tage
von heute an, eintragen zu
lassen. Ueber diese Eintragung
wird eine Bescheinigung erteilt.
I. C. ORGANISATION
gez. Robert Peritz.
Shanghai, den 5. Juli 1942.

CHINA PRESS

JUN 21 1941

Aged Emigre Salesman Hangs Self

Finding life in exile 'oo hard, Julius Gruenberg, 63-year-old German emigre, hanged himself in his apartment in the Embankment Building yesterday morning, at about 9.30. When the police arrived on the scene, he was already dead.

Julius Gruenberg arrived in Shanghai in 1938. He had been connected with a large paper concern in Vienna. He worked here as a salesman for the Page Printing Company.

Although he left no letter, the police believe that he committed suicide in connection with some business trouble he had lately.

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File

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MAR 7 1941

Ban On Immigration To Brazil Announced Here; Americas Are Excepted

Brazilian Consul-General In Shanghai Sends Notes To Local Consulates Revealing Measures; Jewish Emigres Hit

A ban on further immigration to Brazil from any part of the world except North and South America, was today announced by Mr. J. P. Mee, Brazilian Consul-General in Shanghai, in identical notes addressed to the Shanghai Consular Body, the various foreign consulates in Shanghai, and to the Russian and Jewish emigre bodies here, the Shanghai Evening Post learned.

The note issued by the Brazilian authorities today, it is understood explained that the ban against further immigration into Brazil had been ordered by the Brazilian government, following the increasing influx of emigres from all parts of the world.

Technicians Allowed

It was stipulated in the note that only persons from North or South America will in future be permitted to emigrate into Brazil, while the only other exceptions will be in the case of technicians or those able to place an immigration deposit of U.S. \$20,000.

Locally, it is believed, the latest restriction on immigration placed by the Brazilian authorities will chiefly affect European Jewish refugees and, to a much lesser extent, "white" Russian emigres.

Affects Jews

At the same time the ban is expected to seriously affect several thousand European Jewish emigres now in Japan and who were expecting to migrate to Brazil, in addition to many more Jews now in Germany who have been seeking to take up new homes in Brazil.

Meanwhile, the Russian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai today revealed that it had received a request from the Russian anti-Communist Committee in Tientsin to prohibit any "white" Russians in Shanghai to take up residence in Tientsin.

Lacks Funds

The request, it was learned, was based on the fact that the Russian committee in Tientsin is now facing a serious shortage of funds and is unable to give normal help required by poor Russians already in Tientsin.

At the same time, it was stated that Tientsin is at present facing a serious shortage of houses, while jobs are scarce and food prices have mounted up considerably in North China within the past few months.

Handwritten signature and initials.

5422C
7-5-41

Refugee Passenger Missing From Ship

**Believed to Have Been
Lost Overboard**

Mystery surrounds the strange disappearance of Minna Grann, 27, Jewish refugee and one of nine refugee passengers in the ss. Taiyo Maru, who failed to land when the vessel docked here yesterday. She was reported missing 34 hours prior to the arrival of the ship. It is feared that she had jumped overboard in a fit of depression owing to difficulties connected with her residence in Hongkew.

The vessel stopped after the passenger was reported missing and the vicinity was scoured for several hours for her without result. It was learned that although she had a landing permit, she had not succeeded in securing a permit to live in Hongkew.

More than 2,000 European Jewish refugees mostly from Soviet occupied Poland and Lithuania, it was learned, are now in Japan, awaiting visas to proceed to other ports. About 300 of the number is believed to have secured the necessary sanction from the British authorities to go to Palestine.

File

Help For Jewish Refugees

Over 3 Million Dollars Received Since Influx Into Shanghai

Funds totalling \$3,703,384 have been given for the assistance of European Jewish refugees in Shanghai since the influx into the city, most of this huge sum coming from abroad in foreign currency. Various committees have distributed donations to those in acute distress, the position being greatly improved by this work. Added to the total given above must be the many private contributions to individuals which are not known, and which come to many thousands of dollars. The statistics below, issued by the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, gives some idea of the work being done to help these unfortunate people.

From November 15, 1938 to July 31, 1940, the following amounts have been received for the maintenance of refugees:—

From sources in Shanghai	\$ 224,643.94
From sources abroad	3,439,026.30
	\$3,663,670.24
From sources in Shanghai for specific purposes, such as Maternity Ward, School-heating, Matzos fund, Hospital fund, etc.	39,713.00
	\$3,703,384.12

It is impossible to make even a guess of the amount that has been contributed by the Shanghai community, Jewish and non-Jewish, in the way of gifts in kind and direct donations to refugees, but these should total several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The education of about 600 children and 3,000 adults is cared for by the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association, of which Mr. Horace Kadoorie is the leading spirit. The establishment of the school at Kinchow Road and of the vocational training centre, and the running of these cost the S.J.Y.A. over 150,000.

Rehabilitation Work

A special fund was started to enable refugees to set up in business. After an amount of 18,000 had been contributed, Sir Victor Sassoon subscribed 150,000 and has continued to add to this fund, which now totals more than 238,000. This fund is

managed by the International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China, under the tireless and able direction of Mr. Paul Komor. Mr. Paul Komor has also collected over 102,000 for various funds, such as the Milk Fund, School Fund, Shoe-Clothing Fund, Hospital Fund, Nursery and Children Fund, etc.

It is interesting to visualize the amount of foreign currency that has flowed into Shanghai in connection with the refugee problem.

The following figures, which are vouched for, will give an approximate idea of the amount: ("approximate" because thousands of immigrants have arrived in Shanghai with funds of their own, of which there is no record).

From the above statement it will be seen that C.N.3,439,026.33 has been remitted from abroad, the principal donors being the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, New York. Up to the beginning of the war, there were regular remittances from the Council for German Jewry, London, from friends in Cairo and the Straits Settlements.

The above amount represents the equivalent of:

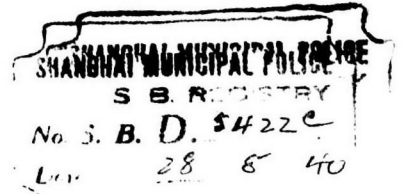
	Aust. £	Gulders
	299	4,000
	Engl. £	U.S. \$
	20,800	169,853
	£	U.S. \$
Funds		
A. 2612 families received "Hicem" cheques on their arrival in Shanghai, amounting to:	600	155,711
B. Under the old Municipal Regulations immigrants could land in Shanghai with U.S.\$400 or £100 cash. So far as can be traced, immigrants have brought in as landing money: 1,345		77,630
C. T.T.'s from New York and London for landing permits: 600		48,000
D. Various Banks have received T.T.'s for landing permits amounting to approximately:		100,000

Total Foreign Currencies Received

In all, therefore, the inflow of foreign currencies into Shanghai in connection with the refugees amounts, as far as can be vouched for comes to:

English	£23,350
Austral.	299
Gulders	4,000
U.S.A.	\$551,200

Up to the beginning of the war, a large number of refugees were receiving regular monthly remittances from relatives in England. A certain number are still receiving remittances from relatives in the U.S.A. Of these amounts there is no record but it is certain that they come to a substantial total.



May 25, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News and Shun Pao :-

3,000 MORE JEWISH REFUGEES TO ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

The number of Jewish refugees in Shanghai at present is a little more than 17,000. On June 6, 3,000 more Jewish refugees will arrive in Shanghai in the Italian liner Conte Verde. Permission certificates have already been issued by the S.M.C.

The immigration of Jewish refugees to Shanghai is limited by the S.M.C. and the Japanese and only those who can provide U.S. \$400 security or have relatives in Shanghai or can support themselves independently are allowed to enter and live in Shanghai. Most of the Jewish refugees now in Shanghai can earn their own living and some of them can even support their relatives.

MAY 17 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422 C
Date 27 5 1940

Tribunal Lets Nanseck Off With Suspended Sentence

F. H. Nanseck, 23-year-old Austrian Jewish refugee, was given a fresh start in life yesterday when the First Special District Court, which sentenced him to one and a half years' imprisonment for embezzling \$120,000 from a Swiss firm, suspended the sentence for three years.

Nanseck's victim was the Charles Randolph Company, where he had been employed as cashier and accountant. The defrauded amount included \$107,000 Chinese currency and US\$4,000, money which he received on behalf of the company from January 31 and February 20.

Following Nanseck's arraignment, the victimized firm filed a civil claim against him for the defrauded amount. This claim has been dropped, Mr. Y. D. Wong, attorney-at-law who represented the prisoner, revealed when Nanseck's release was effected.

Wife Remains Loyal

Nanseck's loyal wife, who urged him to surrender to the police early in March, was in court yesterday to hear the lenient judgment imposed upon her husband by the presiding judge.

Summing up the case, defense counsel told the Court that in his belief, the prisoner had been sufficiently punished in view of the fact

that during his detention, he contracted typhoid fever, for which he was confined in the Municipal Isolation Hospital for more than three weeks.

Nanseck said he wanted "a chance to straighten everything out."

At the first hearing early in March, it was revealed that through his wife's pleading, Nanseck gave himself up to the police. She was also instrumental in returning \$4,500 and US\$200 to the company, the money she found her husband still possessed.

Wants To Help Mother

Nanseck personally assisted his employers in ascertaining the actual amount defrauded. He said except the sum returned to the company, the entire amount had been lost at gambling in the badlands.

At the same hearing, Nanseck stated he embezzled the money with the hope of sending for his mother who was still residing in Vienna. He produced letters to show that he had communicated with her extensively with a view to arranging for her passage here.

When the civil claim was filed against the prisoner early this month, Nanseck told the court he would seek his friends' aid in repaying the embezzled amount to the Swiss firm by making remittances to its offices in Europe.

1615

1940

Refugee Convicted for Misappropriation

Convicted of misappropriation, F. H. Nanseck, a Central European Jewish refugee, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court but the sentence was suspended for three years, the judge having decided to treat him leniently. Much embezzled money has been returned and Nanseck promised in court to return the remainder.

The accused, until recently a book-keeper of Messrs. Charles Rudolph & Co., surrendered to the police after misappropriating \$107,900 in order to have enough funds to bring his mother to Shanghai. His mother is in Germany. He admitted having lost much money in gambling while trying to make more money.

WASH. PRESS

MAY 24 1940

Italian Line To Suspend Express Run

Express liners of Lloyd Triestino, Italian shippers, will not call again at Shanghai after the Conte Verde, on its way here now, steams out of this port June 9, according to a cable received yesterday by Mr. A. Bonetta, local general agent of the company.

Until further notice, the telegram stated, the departure of express liners from Trieste has been suspended.

On receipt of the wire, Mr. Bonetta immediately informed all local travel agencies to stop bookings on Lloyd Triestino ships, and intimated that accommodation already booked may be cancelled in the near future.

Conte Biancamano and the Victoria, luxury liners which together with the Conte Verde and Conte Rosso had maintained the express line between Italy and the Far East, had been taken off the line early this year, it will be recalled.

Freighters Not Affected

Previous to the wire, Conte Verde cruised between Genoa and Shanghai and the Conte Rosso steamed only up to Trieste. With departures suspended, the Conte Rosso, which was due here July 14, will not make the trip. Conte Verde, however, is due at Colombo today, and is expected to reach Shanghai June 6, whereupon it will leave for Genoa on June 9. As things stand now, she is not expected to make another trip to the Far East.

Lloyd Triestino freighters, however, will not be affected by the order, Mr. Bonetta pointed out.

Mr. A. Bonetta yesterday stated that the possible lack of passengers from Trieste may have influenced the development. He believes that the current war in Holland, Belgium and France has created a sharp decline in bookings at Trieste, and that the main office considers the continuation of the service unprofitable.

The freighters which will remain on the run, he said, possess limited passenger accommodation.

Handwritten notes:
D S P
May 24/5
24/5

MAY 22 1940

Mr. S. Zwick Heads Jews Free Loan Society

Aim to Help Struggling
People Stressed

Mr. S. Zwick was elected chairman of the "Gmilus Hased Ezro," or Jewish Free Loan Society, at its annual meeting held in Shanghai recently. Mr. S. M. Alcone was elected vice-chairman, Mr. A. B. Ginsbourg Hon. treasurer, and Mr. J. Keimach Hon. secretary.

The "Gmilus Hased Ezro" Society (350 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 75597) is to be noted among other charitable organizations in Shanghai as one which gives charity in a figurative sense of the word; its aim is to grant free loans to needy people as a temporary aid on condition that such loans are repaid by instalments within a specified period. This enables those who do not think it fit to apply for charity, to obtain temporary financial support without having recourse to loans bearing interest and its dire consequences. In many cases the applicants are in need of temporary support to establish an enterprise, development of manufacture, purchase of materials, etc. Thus the loans give them the possibility of doing so. In other words, the society supports needy people by a free loan, at the time when they are still on their feet, so as to enable them to remain self-supporting.

The society is supported by monthly subscriptions and donations of its friends, and it is hoped that the capital will gradually be increased to permit the rendering of further service to those who are in need.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including the name "Zwick" and other illegible scribbles.